NEWENT RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

ANNUAL REPORT

ON THE

Health of the District

For the Year

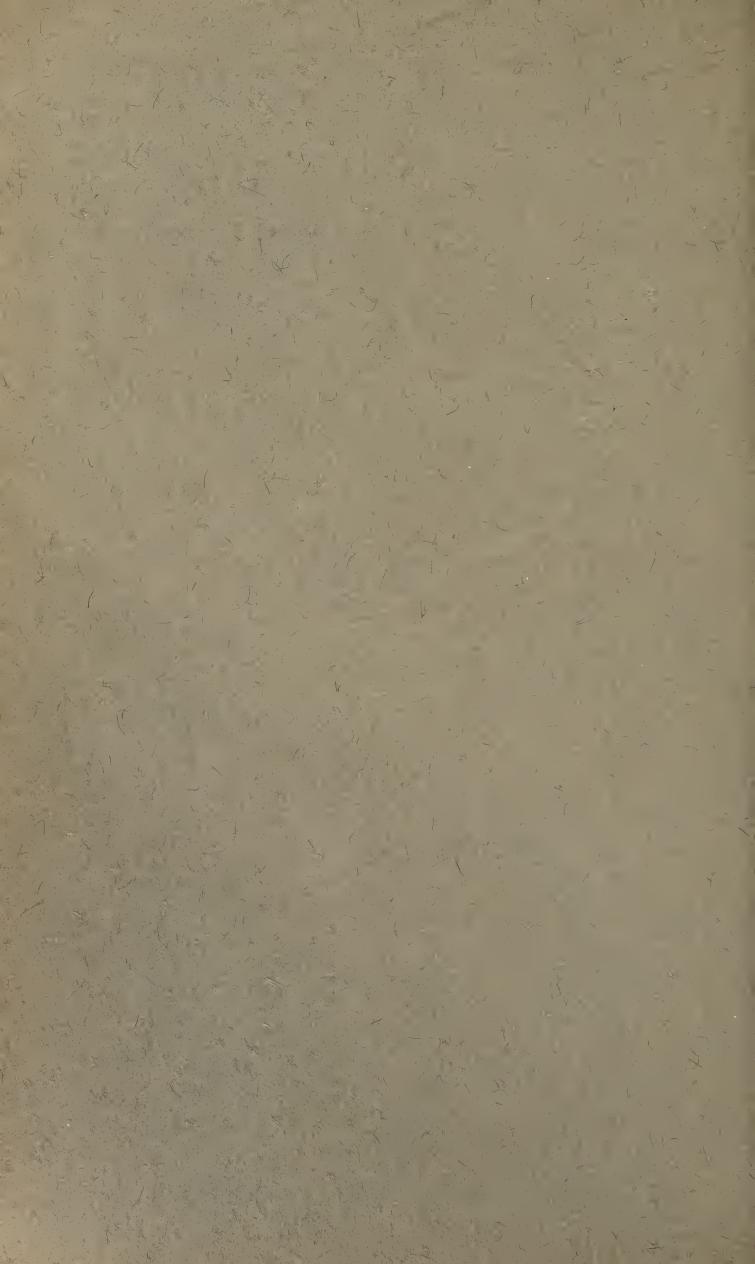
1949

BY

M. L. SUTCLIFFE, T.D., D.P.H.

Medical Officer of Health

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Rural District Council of Newent

ANNUAL REPORT

of the

Medical Officer of Health

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I beg to submit my Annual Report on the Hygiene Conditions and Vital Statistics of the District for the year 1949.

It includes the report of the Sanitary Inspectors and is compiled to conform with Articles 6 (3) and 17 (5) of the Sanitary Officers (Outside London) Regulations, 1935, and it incorporates the requirements of the Ministry of Health Circular 2/50 dated 25th January, 1950. In accordance with para. 13 of the above circular, the distribution of this report is a wide one and includes:

The Ministry of Health.

The County Medical Officer of Health.

The Ministry of Food.

The Ministry of Town and Country Planning.

The Ministry of Labour and National Service.

For several months of the year I was on sick leave owing to a War Disability, and I should like to thank Dr. R. C. Cunningham, Senior Assistant County Medical Officer of Health for kindly carrying out my duties during my absence and also the County Medical Officer of Health for making him available.

During the year there have been major changes in the County Medical Administration following the passing of the National Health Service Act, and on September 1st, 1949, I took over additional duties as Divisional Medical Officer for No. 5 Division which comprises the same Districts as those for which I am Medical Officer of Health. This has reduced the time I spend as Medical Officer of Health by a half, and consequently considerably more responsibility and work is thrown on the Sanitary Inspectors.

The health of the District has remained good during the year. In the Vital Statistics it will be seen that the birth rate is above that for England and Wales as a whole, while the corrected death rate is

below. It is very satisfactory to note that for the third year running there have been no deaths of mothers in child-birth and this reflects on the efficient medical and nursing service in the District.

There has been a slight increase in Infectious Disease compared with 1948. This was mainly due to a measles outbreak, of which there were 88 cases.

It is satisfactory to note that tuberculosis is still on the downgrade both as regards the percentage of cases and the number of new cases.

The figures for diphtheria are not quite as good as last year, and this year new more personal methods of propaganda are being tried, which it is hoped will have a good effect.

Very considerable progress in the provision of main water supplies has been made and for the first time main supplies are available in every parish.

A less satisfactory feature of the report is in connection with housing; only 26 houses having been erected during the year. This of course is not the fault of the Council but is due to restrictions laid on them, as on all Local Authorities by the Ministry of Health.

I should like to thank the Chairman and Members of the Council and Public Health Committee for their co-operation and support given to the Public Health recommendations, and also the Council staff, mentioning especially the Sanitary Inspectors whose work comprises far the larger part of this Report.

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient Servant,

MAURICE L. SUTCLIFFE,

Medical Officer of Health.

June, 1950.

Public Health Staff of the Authority.

- Maurice L. Sutcliffe, t.d., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H., D.P.M., Medical Officer of Health. Medical Officer of Health to Tewkesbury Borough, Gloucester Rural and Newent Rural (Medical Officer of Health) Committee and Assistant County Medical Officer of Health for the County of Gloucestershire.
- H. S. Jenkinson, M.S.I.A., M.R.S.I., T.I.P.C., M.I.R.S., Sanitary Inspector and Surveyor. Inspector under Housing and Petroleum Acts and Inspector of Meat and other Foods.
- D. A. I. LAVERY, M.S.I.A., C.R.S.I., Assistant Sanitary Inspector. Miss M. C. Davis. Clerk (part time).

Statistics and Social Conditions of the District,

Area (in acres), 48,845.

Population (Registrar General's estimate of resident population mid 1949) 8,202.

Number of Inhabited Houses (December 31st, 1949) according to rate books, 2,392.

Rateable Value (December 31st, 1949) £27,071.

Sum represented by a penny rate, £112.

Industry in the District.

The District is practically entirely agricultural and milk producing; there being a total of 275 milk producers in the area.

There are two sawmills at Newent and May Hill, and three pumping stations for Gloucester Corporation and Malvern Urban District Water Undertakings. Messrs. Henly's factory at Newent is working for the Ministry of Supply as an Auxiliary Army Workshop (repair of ex W.D. vehicles) and on 31st December, 1949, was employing 134 people. This number could be increased if more housing in the district was available for prospective employees.

During the year, Hartpury House, used during the War as a B.R.C.S. Auxiliary Hospital, was taken over by the Gloucestershire County Council as a County Farm Institute for residential agricultural students. It was opened in October, 1949, and in due course will have accommodation for 55 students. The total area is 340 acres of which 286 acres are farm land.

Adoptive Legislation in force in Newent.

Slaughter of Animals Act, 1933, Section 1 (adopted 7.4.38).

Byelaws.

- i. New Buildings. Public Health Act, 1936 (adopted 1.10.40).
- ii. Handling, Wrapping and Delivery of Food and Sale of Food in the Open Air. The Council adopted the Ministry of Food model byelaws, Series 1 in December, 1949, and is awaiting confirmation by the Ministry.

Vital Statistics.

These statistics give particulars as to the births and deaths in the District, together with certain rates which are compared, where possible, with those for England and Wales.

A detailed list of the cause of death will be found in Table 22.

Table 1 Infantile Births and Deaths.

		Legitima	te	1	llegitimate	9	Combined
Live Births Still Births Deaths of Infants under 1 year	Malo 73 1	Female 66	Total 139 1	Male 3	Female l —	Total 4 —	Total 143 1
of age	3	4	7				7

Table 2. Deaths.

Total	Male Female		Total
Death	41 58		97
Deaths	included in the above from:	1	
	Measles (all ages)	• • •	
	Whooping Cough (all ages)	•••	despression follows:
	Diarrhoea under two years of age	•••	
	Puerperal Sepsis	•••	
	Other Maternal causes		

Table 3. Birth and Death Rates.

	Newent Rural District	England and Wales
Live Birth Rate per 1,000 population Still Birth Rate per 1,000 population	17.4 0.12	16.7 0.39
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 population *Corrected Death Rate per 1,000 population	11.8	11.7
Death Rate of Infants under 1 year per	0.0	
1,000 live births Death Rate of Legitimate Infants per 1,000	48.9	32
Legitimate Live births Death Rate of Illegitimate Infants per 1,000	50.1	} Not
Illegitimate live births Death Rate from Puerperal Causes per 1,000		\int available
total births		0.98

^{*}NOTE.—The corrected Death Rates is obtained by multiplying the Crude Death Rate by the factor 0.84. This factor is supplied by the Registrar-General and serves to make the Crude Reath Rate for the District comparable, from the mortality point of view, with the Death Rate for the country as a whole, or with the mortality of any other area, the Crude Death Rate of which has been similarly modified.

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE DISTRICT.

Laboratory Facilities.

During the year arrangements for analyses of Public Health samples have been altered as from November 1st owing to the expansion of facilities available at the Gloucester Royal Infirmary under the Medical Research Council scheme.

Milk, ice cream and pathological specimens are now all sent to the Pathological Laboratory, Royal Infirmary and no charge is incurred by this District. Previously, milk and ice cream analyses were carried out by the County Analyst and charged for.

The only analyses now carried out by the County Analyst

are those of water and sewerage.

This new scheme will result in a financial saving to the Council.

Hospitals.

The Council have now no responsibility for hospital treatment, infectious disease cases are now all admitted to Over Isolation Hospital and arrangements have been perfectly satisfactory during the year.

Ambulance Facilities.

Under the National Health Service Act, 1946, one County Council ambulance is stationed in Newent (Goulding's Depot) with four full-time drivers.

For infectious diseases, the ambulances stationed at Over Isolation Hospital are used.

Nursing in the Home.

There are three District Nursing Associations in the District.

- 1. Newent Area (two nurses).
- 2. Dymock Area (one nurse).
- 3. Staunton Area (one nurse).

In addition a relief nurse is now available in the District. The whole District is covered by the above areas for Midwifery and General Nursing in the home; and in addition the District Nurses carry out School Medical Work, Health and Tuberculosis Visiting, etc.

Child Welfare Centres.

Newent. 1st and 3rd Thursday in the month. Dymock. 1st and 3rd Tuesday in the month.

In addition to serving their immediate neighbourhood children are brought in by taxi from outlying hamlets. These centres are serving a most valuable purpose as will be seen from the fact that there was a total of 1,224 child attendances during 1949.

Clinics and Treatment Centres.

These are administered by the County Council, but particulars are given as a matter of interest. They are all held at the Clinic, Picklenash School, Newent.

School Clinic. Every Tuesday a.m. when a Doctor attends.

ORTHOPAEDIC CLINIC. Every Thursday a.m. when orthopaedic sister attends. An Orthopaedic Surgeon attends as required.

OPHTHALMIC CLINIC. About every six months attended by Ophthalmic Specialist.

EAR, NOSE AND THROAT CLINIC. About every six months, attended by E.N.T. Specialist.

Mortuary.

In 1940, as part of A.R.P., the chapel portion of the cemetery building was converted into a mortuary. Main water is installed but there is no electric lighting or main sewerage. Arrangements are in hand to provide these two latter very necessary amenities.

During 1949 the mortuary was used once.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE DISTRICT. Water Supplies.

MAIN SUPPLIES.

1. GLOUCESTER CORPORATION WATERWORKS.

The District is mostly supplied from the Corporation's two pumping stations in the Newent area.

Samples from these sources are regularly analysed by the City Analyst and reports of those taken in the District are submitted to this Department.

Table 4 shows that these supplies are pure and satisfactory for human consumption, but according to the 1949 report of the Ministry of Health Sub-Committee of the Central Advisory Water Committee are classified as "very hard." Softening of these supplies would be of considerable value as it would result in a saving of soap, which is at present rationed, and a saving of fuel from reduced scale formation in boilers, heating systems, etc.

In accordance with the Gloucester Corporation Water Act, 1945, the Corporation lays mains as required by this Council, subject to sanction for major extensions being given by the Ministry of Health and the County Council for the purposes of loans and grants.

EXTENSIONS OF MAINS IN 1949.

Corse		4in.	204 yards.
Dymock		4in.	2200 ,,
Kempley		3in.	2124 ,,
- •		4in.	1557 ,,
Pauntley		6in.	2000 ,,
Redmarley		3in.	213 ,,
		4in.	92 ,,
•		6in.	2116 ,,
			-
	TOTAL	• •	6 miles.

EXTENSIONS OF MAINS AUTHORISED BY THE COUNCIL.

Dymock		 3in.	4590 yards.
•		4in.	880 ,,
Kempley		 4in.	630 ,,
Newent	• •	 3in.	350 ,,
		4in.	5470 ,,
		6in.	480 ,,
		9in.	6200 ,,
Oxenhall		 3in.	1150 ,,
Redmarley		 3in.	3900 ,,
		4in.	5410 ,,
		6in.	2050 ,,
Taynton		 4in.	1830 ,,
		6in.	2320 ,,
Tibberton		 4in.	1210 ,,
To	TAL	 • •	 $20\frac{3}{4}$ miles.

The above figures of proposed and future extensions may be considered exceedingly good, and it is most satisfactory that main supplies have now for the first time been made available in every parish.

2. MALVERN URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL WATERWORKS.

This authority supplies the parish of Bromsberrow and parts of the parishes of Dymock (Bromsberrow Heath and Ryton) and Redmarley.

There were no extensions during the year.

Table 4 shows that all water samples taken were satisfactory.

Water Shortage in the District.

The emergency stand pipe from the Malvern U.D.C. supply is still in use at Redmarley but now that Gloucester Corporation mains have been laid it will soon become redundant.

Shortage on some farms was reported and was dealt with by the National Fire Services.

No carting of drinking water by the Council was required during the year and this was mainly due to the greatly increased provision of main supplies in the District, which has enabled a further 122 houses and a number of farms to connect up to main supplies.

Well Supplies.

These supplies are largely from shallow wells, although in some parts of the District they are of the deep type. They do not provide a pure water supply as will be seen from Table 4 which shows that only one sample out of 15 taken was satisfactory. In these cases householders are strongly recommended to boil their well supply water before using it for drinking purposes.

Bacteriological and Chemical Analyses of Water Supplies serving the District.

Table 4.

		1313			
Source of Supply.	Total No. of Analyses.	Bacterio Satis.	logical. Unsatis.	Chemi Satis.	cal. Unsatis.
Gloucester Corporation (City Analyst.)	12	6	1*	4	1*
Malvern U.D.C. waterworks (Works Analyst)	21	11		10	_
Wells, etc (Council Analyst)	15	1	10	I	4

I have to acknowledge with thanks the reports on the Corportion and Malvern U.D. water analyses which are sent to this Department by the courtesy of the City Engineer and the Malvern U.D. Water Engineer respectively.

^{*}These were trial analyses from a new length of main. Later analyses were satisfactory.

Main Water Supplies in the District showing the Number of Houses and Population served.

(These figures are provided in accordance with Ministry of Health Circular 2/50).

Table 5.

Parish	Main Supply	No.of houses supplied	Pop.	Stand pipes (main)	No. of houses supplied	Pop.
Bromsberrow	Malvern U.D.C.	40	138	1	2	8
Corse	Glos. Corporation	24	83			
Dymock	Malvern U.D.C.	43	148	5	27	92
•	Glos. Corporation	43	148		<u>-</u>	
Hartpury	Glos. Corporation	46	157			
Kempley	Glos. Corporation	28	96	<u>·</u>		
Newent	Newent Town			1		1
	(Glos. Corporation)	340	1166	9	28	96
	Glos. Corporation	112	385	1		·
Oxenhall	Glos. Corporation	25	86			
Pauntley	Glos. Corporation	24	83	1	1	4
Redmarley	Malvern U.D.C.	8	28	'1	23	79
Rudford	Glos. Corporation	40	138			-
Staunton	Glos. Corporation	48	165			
Taynton	Glos. Corporation	4	14	-		
Tibberton	Glos. Corporation	30	103	·		
Upleadon	Glos. Corporation	37	126			
	TOTAL	892	3064	17	81	279

The above table shows that all parishes now have main water available and that during the year 114 more houses were provided with main water supplies. This is a very satisfactory increase and over 40% of the houses in the District now have main supplies.

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE.

As in most rural districts, sewage disposal is mostly on the "conservancy system," householders being responsible for their own sewage disposal.

Newent Town.

The Council's three sewage disposal works remain unchanged. Certain lengths of the sewer from Leewall Street to the Cleeve Lane sewage works were cleared by a contractor during the year. On the whole the works functioned fairly satisfactorily and there were no major complaints. The Cleeve Lane works, which deal with nearly 90 per cent. of the Newent Town sewage, are overloaded, in spite of the Dortmund Tank erected during the war by Italian P.W. labour. Complete modernisation of these works will undoubtedly be necessary in the near future because of new housing in the town.

Culvert Street. The extension of the main sewer to the upper part of Culvert Street is under consideration.

Dymock Village.

The proposed new sewage works which were sanctioned by the Ministry in February, 1949, have not yet been started. The Council accepted a tender from Messrs. A. E. Farr Ltd., of Westbury, Wilts, of £12,934. The latest information is that consent has been given by the Ministry for work to start in May, 1950, completion date to be within 9 months.

Redmarley Village.

A few houses are connected to a small sewer which discharges into an adjacent ditch. During the year it was necessary to clean this ditch out.

Drainage Works.

During the year there were 51 new works completed and extensions and improvements carried out to 16 systems. They were all passed as satisfactory by this Department.

Latrine Accommodation.

The great majority of latrines in the District are of the bucket or privy type. During the year 25 of these were converted to water-closets.

Public Lavatories.

There is one public convenience in Newent Town which is maintained by one of the Council's employees.

Early in 1950 the Council accepted and passed plans of a new public convenience to be erected in Dymock Village as soon as the main sewage disposal scheme is sanctioned by the Ministry.

Public Cleansing and Refuse Collection.

The new scheme for scavenging throughout the whole District could not be operated in 1949 owing to delay in delivery of the Bedford "Eagle" refuse lorry. This lorry, with a capacity of 10 cubic yards has now been delivered, and a comprehensive scheme for the District has been worked out and will operate as from April 1st, 1950.

Until such time, the house refuse is removed twice weekly in the Newent Town Lighting Area at a contract price of £163 16s. 0d. per annum.

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE DISTRICT

A summary of the work carried out in the Public Health Department is tabulated below:—

Table 6.

	No. of Inspections	Notices	served.	Defects r	remedied notice.
		Informal	Formal	Informal	Formal
Dwelling houses	951	218	2	224	1
Cow Sheds and Dairies	186	32		28 -	-
Factories, etc	74	7		8	******
Bakehouses	20	7	1	$\frac{1}{1}$ 3	1
Food Premises	75	12		8	
Slaughterhouses		None in	use since	1939	
Water Supplies	198	24		14	
Drainage and Sewerage	282	8		7	
Infectious Disease	5	Disinfecti	on carried	loutwhen	necessary
Miscellaneous	1418	31		26	
Total .	3209	339	3	318	2

The total number of inspections is an increase of nearly 200 on the previous year, and shows a very satisfactory amount of work carried out by this department.

Shops Acts, 1912-1945.

Most of the provisions of these Acts are administered by the County Council. No action during the year was taken by this Department.

Offensive Trades.

There are no offensive trades in the district.

Outworkers.

No notifications of outworkers in the District were received in 1949.

Petroleum (Consolidation) Acts, 1928-1936.

30 licences have been issued during the year for the storage of petroleum, and three for the storage of Calcium Carbide.

Camping Sites.

There are 12 licensed camping sites in the District (Section 269 Public Health Act, 1936). They have all been inspected and are kept in a satisfactory condition.

Canal Boats Acts and Regulations, 1877-1925.

There is no navigable canal in the District.

Smoke Abatement.

No action has been necessary, and no complaints have been received during the year.

Swimming Baths and Pools.

There are no public swimming baths in the District, but the River Leadon and a few streams are used for bathing, mostly by children. The prevention of sewage pollution of these streams is therefore a matter of considerable importance, and as will be seen below, is now the responsibility of the River Severn Board.

Pollution of Rivers, Streams, etc.

No complaints about the pollution of the River Leadon were

received during the year.

Complaints of the pollution of Peacock's Brook by the Gas. Works effluent were received and the necessary action was taken to abate this.

The responsibilities of this Council and of the County Council under the Rivers Pollution Prevention Act of 1876 are being taken over by the River Severn Board on 31st March, 1950, a newly created Authority under the River Boards Act 1948.

Disinfestation (Bed Bugs, etc.)

Three houses were found to be infested with bed bugs and three with fleas. These were treated with D.D.T. (spray and powder).

Rodent Control. Rats and Mice (Destruction) Act, 1919. Infestation Order, 1943.

The County Pests Department carried out the work on behalf of the Council.

During the year the following work was carried out.

Sewer Treatments. The sewerage system at Newent was

treated in January and July.

Refuse Tip. The tip at Newent was treated as required.

Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949.

This Act comes into force on 1st April, 1950, and gives this Council considerable responsibilities in connection with rodent control. On this date, the County Pests Department ceases to exist and the Council will be responsible for duties previously carried out by this Department.

SCHOOLS.

During the year there have been extensions and a new canteen at Picklenash School, while a further two schools have been provided with main water supplies. There are now only two schools without main water on the premises and both are likely to have it in the near future (see Table 7).

Your Medical Officer of Health, as Assistant County Medical Officer carries out the medical inspection of all the elementary school children in the District, and submits sanitary reports on the school buildings to the County Medical Officer of Health.

Table 7. Water Supplies and Latrine Accommodation in Schools.

School.	Water Supply	Remarks on Water Supply.	Type of Latrine.
Bromsberrow	Main	Malvern U.D.C	Bucket
Corse	Well	Main supply available	Bucket
Dymock	Main	Glos. Corpn. Connected to main	
·		March, 1949	W.C.'s
Haffield	Main	Malvern U.D.C	Privy
Hartpury	Main	Glos. Corpn	Bucket
Newent	Main	,, ,,	W.C.'s
Pauntley	Main	,, ,,	Bucket
Redmarley	Well	Unsatisfactory (Main water carted)	Earth
(Lowbands)			Closet
Staunton	Main	Glos. Corpn. Connected to main	
		May, 1949	Bucket
Tibberton	Main	Glos. Corpn	W.C.'s
Upleadon	Main	,, ,,	W.C.'s

HOUSING.

Number of new houses erected during the year :—

By the Local Authority	 22
By other Local Authorities	 Nil.
By the Land Settlement Association	Nil.
By private enterprise	 4
Total	 26

The 22 Council houses erected during the year were located as follows:—

Bromsberrow			4	Traditional
Dymock (Ann	Cams)		2	Traditional
Highleadon			4	Traditional
Kempley			4	Traditional
Staunton		• •	4	Traditional
Tibberton			4	Traditional

In addition the following were under construction at the end of 1949:—

Dymock (Kempley Road) 4 Traditional Staunton 2 Traditional

The Council's programme for 1950 which is of course subject to any alterations or amendments by the Ministry of Health allocation is as follows:—

Newent (Tythings) . . . 16 Traditional (1949 allocation) Redmarley . . . 8 Traditional

In addition the Council have received authority to go to tender for site works for the proposed 20 houses and 8 bungalows for old people in Bradfords Lane, Newent.

In my Annual Report for 1948 I reported very fully on housing in the District, laying stress on the unsatisfactory position.

Conditions are practically unchanged but there has been a slight decrease in the average number of persons per 100 houses from 344 to 343. This is a very small decrease and still compares very unfavourably with the figure of 334 persons per 100 houses in 1945, since when there has supposedly been a National housing drive.

The number of applications on the Council's re-housing list is 299, so it will be many years before the demand in the District is satisfied, unless house construction is very greatly accelerated.

1. Inspection of Dwelling-houses during the year.

(i) Total number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts). 704 (ii) Number of inspections made for the purpose. 951 (i) Number of dwelling houses (included under subhead (a) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 and 1932 etc. 548 Number of inspections made for the purpose. 734 Number of dwelling houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation. (This No. is in addition to those 11 previously reported). Number of dwelling houses (exclusive of those re-

ferred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation.

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Remedy of Defects during the Year without Service of Formal 2. Notices.

Number of defective dwelling houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers. 224

3. Action under Statutory Powers during the year.

(b)

- Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 and 16 of the Nil. Housing Act, 1936.
- Proceedings under Public Health Acts:— (i) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied. 2 Number of dwelling houses in which defects were
 - remedied after service of formal notices:— (a) By Owners
 - 1 (b) By Local Authority in default of owners Nil.
- Proceedings under the Public Health Act, 1936, (c)Section 138 and the Water Act, 1945, Section 30.
 - (i) Number of houses in which a main water supply was provided after service of formal notices.
 - (a) By Owners Nil. (b) By Local Authority in default of owners 3
- Proceedings under Sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936:—
 - Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made. Nil.
 - Number of dwelling houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Order. Nil.

Housing Act, 1936—Part IV—Overcrowding.

This remains as big a problem as ever and it has been possible to do very little to abate overcrowding in the District.

National Assistance Act, 1946 Section 47.

This Section deals with the removal to suitable premises of persons in need of care and attention. It is an unpleasant Section to have to administer; as although removal of an old infirm person from his home to an institution may be of benefit to him physically, it may be definitely harmful mentally and psychologically.

Formal action was taken by the Council in one case but the application to remove the patient was refused at the Newent Petty Sessional Court.

Informal action is undoubtedly the kinder, as in these cases the patient consents to removal, whereas with formal action, the patient is removed against his will.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

Milk Supplies.

A large amount of milk is produced in the District, the bulk being taken by wholesalers where it is either consumed outside the District or processed at Messrs. Cadbury's factory at Frampton-on-Severn. This factory, which is under the control of the Ministry of Food, has a maximum capacity of 50,000 gallons of milk per day and during 1949 the average amount was 25,700 gallons which is an increase of 2,700 gallons in 1948. A considerable amount of this milk is produced in this District.

Milk Producers in the District.

Table 8 shows the number of milk producers in the District on October 31st, 1949 (when this Council ceased to have any official interest in milk production) classified according to the Milk (Special Designations) Regulations, 1936-1946. Figures for the previous two years are given for comparison.

Table 8.

	1947	1948	1949
Non-Designated Milk	238	238	219
Accredited Milk	11	9	7
Tuberculin Tested Milk			
(a) From Attested herds	17	16	16
(b) From non-Attested herds	13	22	33
Pasteurised Milk	Nil.	Nil.	Mil.
Total	279	285	275

It is satisfactory to note that there has been an increase in producers of T.T. milk, but the percentage is still far too low.

Food and Drugs (Milk and Dairies) Act, 1944.

This Act and the Regulations made under it in 1949 which came into force on October 1st, 1949, lead to very considerable changes in the administration of milk production.

Three Ministries are now concerned, e.g.:—

Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries. Milk production.

Ministry of Food. Milk distribution.

Ministry of Health Retail milk sampling and prevention of infectious disease spread by milk.

One must wait to see how the new regulations work out in practice, but the memorandum on safe milk issued in November, 1949 by the Joint Committee of the British Medical Association

and the National Veterinary Medical Association is not very optimistic.

There is a fear that there may be over-lapping, i.e., the sampling of milk from the cow to the consumer is, at various stages, the responsibility of all three Ministries. Another feature of the new legislation appears to be that milk is being considered more as an agricultural product, than as a food; and it must be remembered that, although a very valuable food, it can be dangerous in the spread of infectious disease, and especially dangerous in the spread of tuberculosis. Many Health Authorities may therefore consider it unfortunate that the Ministry of Health is the least important of the three Ministries dealing with milk production.

As far as this Council is concerned, the main effects of the new legislation are firstly that the duties of inspection of dairy farm premises now falls on the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries with the exception of inspections in connection with the spread of infectious disease which remains the duty of this Council.

Secondly, more duties fall on the Council with regard to milk sampling because it is not now undertaken as a free service by the County Sampling Officers, while the National Milk Testing Advisory Scheme no longer operates.

Thirdly, additional yearly licences now have to be issued by the Council and these are as follows:—

- i. Dealers Licences for T.T., Accredited and non-designated milk.
- ii. Supplementary Licences for T.T., Accredited and non-designated milk.
- iii. Dealers licences for Pasteurised and Sterilised milk.
- iv. Supplementary Licences for Pasteurised and Sterilised milk.
- v. Registration of distributor's premises, not forming part of a dairy farm.

Licences issued at present are as follows:—

Under i above	 	 		5
Under v above	 	 	• 4	2

Milk Sampling.

This has been undertaken during 1949 by the County Sampling Officers.

Anthrax Order, 1938. Foot and Mouth Disease.

There were no confirmed or suspected cases during the year.

MEAT.

Slaughter of Animals Act, 1933.

The six slaughter houses in the District have been rarely used since 1939 when slaughtering for the District was centralised in Gloucester. During the year 15 slaughtermen's licences were issued by the Council.

Slaughtering of Home-fattened pigs.

During the year 1,102 pigs were killed in the District for home consumption, with the exception of four sides sold to a bacon factory and one side to a butcher. This is an increase of nearly 200 on the figures for 1948.

PUBLIC HEALTH (MEAT) REGULATIONS, 1924. Transport and Handling of Meat.

Conditions have definitely improved and modern special purpose lorries are now in use with improved equipment. The vehicles are regularly inspected by the Sanitary Inspector and no complaints were received during the year.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1938.

This Department is notified when shops or individuals suspect that articles of food are unfit for human consumption.

Table 9 shows the articles of food condemned during the year.

Table 9.

Article		Non-Preserved	Preserved or Tinned
Meat	• • •	27 lbs. beef 1 Pig (15 score)	15 tins
Fish		,	4 tins
Milk			9 tins
Butter		36 lbs.	
Lard		56 lbs.	
Cheese		$73\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.	
Eggs (English)	!	$59\frac{2}{3}$ doz.	
Flour and Cereals		2 lbs. Oats	·
Jam			5 tins
Vegetables			55 tins
Fruit and Fruit Juices		1 lb. figs	
J		28 lbs. Candied Peol	10 tins
Soup		_	5 tins
Puddlngs	• • • •		25 tins
Pickles and Preserves	• • •		14 bottles

It will be seen that the total weight of food stuffs condemned was a small amount compared with the total consumption of food in the District.

ICE CREAM.

Ice Cream (Heat Treatment, etc.) Regulations, 1947 and 1948.

During the year no ice cream was manufactured in the District. There are eight licensed retailers in the District, of which one manufactures his own ice cream, the other retailers purchasing from wholesalers. One sample taken from the manufacturer retailer during the year, was satisfactory.

Bakehouses.

There are the same number (8) registered with the Ministry of Food. Structural repairs were carried out to two, and on the whole premises were fairly well kept during the year.

Adulteration.

The relevant Sections of the Food and Drugs Act, 1938, are administered by the County Council.

Outbreaks of Food Poisoning.

During the year, no notifications of cases of food poisoning were received.

Administration of the Factories Act, 1937 and 1948.

Table 10.

1. Inspections for the purposes of provisions as to health.

Premises	Number of premises in Register	Number of in- spections	Number of Written Notices	Number of Occupiers Prose- cuted
(i) Factories in which Secs. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by L.A.'s	24	35		
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Sec. 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	26	23	1	
(iii) Other premises in which Sec. 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding outworkers)	8	16	1	
Total	58	74	2	

Table 11.

2. Cases in which Defects were found.

Particulars	Numl	Number of cases where defects were found.						
	Found	Reme- died	Refe	Cases in which Prose-				
	round	diod	to H.M.I.	by H.M.I.	cutions were In- stituted			
Want of Cleanliness(S.1)	4	4						
Overcrowding (S.2)	_			-				
Unreasonable temp.(S.3)								
Inadequate vent. (S.4) Ineffective drainage of	_							
floors (S.6) Latrines (S.7)	1	1	<u> </u>					
(a) insufficient	2	2	-		· —			
(b) defective	1			1				
(c) not sep. for sexes Other offences (not in-	1							
cluding Homework)	1	1		1	-			
Total	10	8		2				

Table 12.

Outwork (Sections 110 and 111).

		Section 1	10	Section III				
Nature of work	No. out- worker; in Aug. list as reqd.	No. of cases of default in sending lists	No.prose- cutions for failure to supply lists	Cases of work in Unwhole- some premises	Notices Served	Prose- cutions		
Wearing Apparel (making)								
Total								

INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

Table 21 shows the incidence of notifiable Infectious diseases during the year divided into Parishes and age groups. It will be seen that there was a considerable amount of measles during the year.

Diphtheria and Immunisation.

The statistics submitted to the County Medical Officer of Health are fully dealt with in Tables 14—17. There was only one case of Diphtheria notified during the year in a child who had not been immunised.

Small Pox and Typhoid.

No contacts of these diseases were notified during the year as coming into this District.

Infantile Paralysis.

There were no cases in the District during the year.

INFECTIOUS DISEASE IN PRIMARY SCHOOLS.

Table 13 shows the schools in which cases of infectious disease occurred in 1949. It will be seen that measles, chicken pox and mumps were prevalent during the year.

Table 13.

School *	Average No. on Register	Scarlet Fev e r	Whooping Cough	$\mathbf{Measles}$	Chicken Pox	Munips	Influenza
Bromsberrow	23		6				10
Corse	54	·	2	1	23	8	4
Dymock	164			46		1	
Hartpury	79		8	3	2		26
Lowbands	31			14		5	2
Picklenash	357			31	2	82	
Pauntley	52			1		25	
Staunton	23		2	1	1		
Tibberton	39				1		
Upleadon	38	M				5	4
	Total		18	97	29	126	46

Following the recommendations of the Joint Memorandum issued by the Ministries of Health and Education, it was not considered necessary to close any schools because of Infectious Disease.

Disinfection of Premises following Infectious Disease.

The policy of the Council, inaugurated in March 1947, to issue free soap, for cleansing purposes in cases of major infectious disease has been continued during the year and is much appreciated, especially as soap is still rationed.

Premises are also sprayed with disinfectant as a routine measure.

Diphtheria Immunisation.

Records are kept by this Department of all children in the District who have been immunised, and the returns shewn in Tables 14-17 are submitted to the County Medical Officer of Health for onward transmission to the Ministry of Health.

Table 14. Child Population immunised during 1949.

Number of children who comple a full course of immunisation du 1949		Age at o	Total under 15 years	
101.7		0-5 years	5-14 years	yoars
During half-year ending 30.6.49	* * *	45	16	61
During half-year ending 31.12.49	• • •	. 17	2	19
Total	• • •	62	18	80

Table 15. Child Population receiving a maintenance dose during 1949 (i.e., a re-inforcing dose a few years after the primary immunisation).

During half-year ending 30.6.49	•••	1
During half year ending 31.12.49	• • •	55
Total	• • • •	56

Table 16. Immunisation in relation to Child Population.

Children aged 0-15 years immunised up to 31st December, 1949.

Age 31 12.49 i.e. born in year	0 + 1949	$\begin{vmatrix} 1 + \\ 1948 \end{vmatrix}$	$\frac{2}{1947}$	$\frac{3+}{1946}$	4 + 1945	5-9 1940-44	$\begin{vmatrix} 10-14 \\ 1935-39 \end{vmatrix}$	Total under15
No. Immunised	3	49	73	72	56	517	575	1345
Est. Mid-year pop.49	694						97	1891
Percentage Immunised	36.3%					82	2%	71.1%

Table 17. Diphtheria notifications and Deaths in relation to Immunisation (Children under 15 years only).

Noti	fications.	Deaths.				
Cases notified	Cases Immunised	Immunised	Not Immunised			
1		***************************************				
		i	 			

TUBERCULOSIS.

New Cases and Deaths in 1949.

		NEW	CASES	S.	DEATHS.				
$A \mathrm{ges}$	Pulm	Pulmonary		Non- Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non- Pulmonary	
	M	F	М	F	M	F	M	F	
1—	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	•••	• • •		
1+	• • •		• • •	• • •			• • •		
5 +		• • • •		1	• • •	•••	• • •	• • •	
10 +			1	• • •		•••	• • •	• • •	
15 +		• • •	1		• • •	• • •	• • •	• • • •	
20 +		1	• • •	• • •	1		•••	•••	
25 +	• • •	1	• • •		• • •		• • •	• • •	
35 +	• • •		• • • •	• • •	• • •	•••			
45 +			•••	• • •			• • •	•••	
55 +	• • •	• • •		• • •	• • •		• • •	•••	
65 +			•••		• • •		• • •	•••	
Age N.K.	•••	•••	•••	•••		1	ı	• • •	
Total		2	2	1	1	1	1		

Table 19. Number of Cases on Tuberculosis Register as at 31st December for the last three years.

Year	Pulm		Non-Pu	lmonary	Total	Por 1000	
ı ear	М	f M		F		Per 1000 Population	
1947	17	6	13	5	41	5.3	
1948	12	7	13	2	34	4.2	
1949	11	7	13	3	34	4.1	

Table 20. Number of New Cases and Deaths in the last three years.

Year	Ŋ	NEW (CASES		Total		DEA	THS .		Total
i car	Pulm	onary	No Pulm		1.00ai	Pulmo	onary	1	on- onary	Total
	М	F	M	F		M	F	M	, F	1
1947 1948 1949	3 3 -	3 2	1 1 2	2 1 1	6 8 5	1 2 1	2 1	1	2	3 4 3

Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925. Public Health Act, 1936 (Section 172).

No action was necessary under the above Regulations and Act.

Table 21.	Z	Notifiable	aple		Infectious	io) ise	Disease.		Į.	Î	1		- 1											
	-		Z Lu	umber of Cases Age Groups.	e C	of Case Groups	ase 1ps	s by	\triangleright			<u>.</u>			Dis	it.	but Pe	utions or Parishes	us c	Distributions of Cases Parishes.	, as	es	by			
Infectious Diseases.		0 +	£ +	70 +	2 +	15 + + +	4 .	45 65 + +	+ & Age not known	Total	Bromsberrow	Corse	<u> </u>	Hartpury	Kempley	Newent	Oxenhall	Pauntley	Redmarley	Rudford	Staunton	Taynton	Tibberton	Removed	to Hospital	Deaths
Scarlet Fever Whooping Cough	: :	• •	1 5	10	্	: :				19	: 80			: -			-	::	: 01	: 67	: ∞				- :	: :
Ac. Polio-myelitis	•	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	•	:	:	:	:	•	:	:	•	:	:
Ac. Polio-enceph Measles (excluding G.M.)		:	1 20	50	9	: -	: :	: :	-: :	: 88	: :	<u> </u>	17	:::	: က	: 3	: :	: :	: 10	: 4	: : 10	-:	: :	•	: -	: :
Diphtheria	•	:			=	:	:	: -	:	×	:	<u>:</u>	:-	:	:	7 0	:	:	·:	:	:	:	:-	•		. K
Dysentery	• •			1 :	: :	: :	:	:	-	•	: :	: :	' :	: :		÷ :		: :	: :	: :	: :	: :	: :	•	٠:	:
Small-Fox Ac. Inf. Enceph	• •	: :		: :	: :	: :	: :	: :	: :	: :	: :	<u> </u>	: :	: :	: :	: :		: :	: :	: :	: :	: :	: :	· ·	: :	: :
Enteric Fever Bara-Tvohoid fever	• •		•	•	•	•					•		:	•	•	•	:	•	•	:	•	•			: :	
								-		<u></u>						-			, ,,,,,,,,,				•	•		:
Cerebro-spinal fever	•	:	:	:	:	:	<u>:</u>	:	<u>:</u>	: -	:	<u>:</u>	:	:	•	:	: -	:	•	:	:		:	•	:	:
ruerp. Fyrexia Ophth. Nenonatorum	• •	•		: :		: :	-	: :	:					: :			-	: :	:	: :			: :	• •	: :	: :
Malaria (contr. E.W.)	:		:	:		:		:							:			•	:	:	:		:	•	:	•
Food Poisoning	•	:	:	:	•	:	:	:	<u>:</u>	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	· :	:	•	:			:	· ·	:	:
TOTAL	•		17 22	65	0	-	2	्रा		117	m		18		[m	49	ा	:	8	19	1 2 2	-	: m	1 •	4	10
									-		=					-	-		1	1	1	-	1	1		

Table 22. CAUSES OF DEATH 1949 (Classified according to the Registrar-General's Short List of Causes).

	Causes of Death				Male	Female
1.	Typhoid and Paratyphoid fev	rers	• • •	• • •	_	
2.	Cerebro-spinal fever	• • •	• • •	• • •		
3.	Scarlet Fever	• • •	• • •	• • •		
4.	Whooping Cough	• • •	•••	• • •		
5.	Whooping Cough Diphtheria	• • •				
6.	Tuberculosis of the respirator	y syste	m			1
7.	Other forms of tuberculosis				1	
8.	Syphilitic diseases					—
9.	Influenza					2
10.	Measles		• •			-
11.	Acute polio-myel, and polio-e					
12.	Acute infective encephalitis				-	
13.	Cancer of buc. cav. and Oeso	ph. M	uterus	s F		2
14.	Cancer of stomach and duode	num				
15.	Cancer of breast					3
16.	Cancer of all other sites				3	4
17.	Diabetes		• • •			1
18.	Intra-cranial vascular lesions				6	4
19.	Heart Disease		• • •		13	19
20.	Other diseases of circ. system				4	4
21.	Bronchitis		• • •		2	1
22.	Pneumonia				3	2
23.	Other respiratory diseases	• • •			1	2
24.	Ulcer of stomach or duodenu		• • •			1
25.	Diarrhoea under 2 years	• • •				
26.	Appendicitis					_
27.	Other digestive disorders	• • •			_	1
28.	Nephritis	• • •			1	2
29.	Puerperal and post-abort.: se	epsis				
30.	Other maternal causes	•••				
31.	Premature births	• • •	• • •		1	1
32.	Con.: Mal.: birth inj.: infan	tile dis	eases			4
33.	Suicide				1	
34.	Road traffic accident	• • •	• • •		1	
3 5.	Other violent causes	• • •	• • •	• • •	1	2
36.	All other causes	• • •	• • •	• • •	1	
	Total			• • •	41	56





